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THE
Rural District Council
OF
MUTFORD & LOTHINGLAND.

Annual Report

OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
For the Year 1914.

LAURENCE GIBSON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Norwich:

"THE NORFOLK CHRONICLE" 2 REDWELL STREET.

THE
Rural District Council

MURFORD & LOTHINGFIELD

Report

1866.

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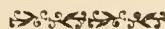
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SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1914.



Area of District in Acres (excluding water)	...	28,008
Population (estimated)	...	11,410
Gross Births	...	295
Nett Births	...	284
Birth Rate	...	25.85 per 1000
Nett Birth Rate	...	24.80 per 1000
Deaths	...	163
Death Rate (Recorded)	...	14.28 per 1000
Infantile Mortality	...	109.15 per 1000 births
Zymotic Death Rate	...	0.96 per 1000
Plethora Death Rate	...	0.88 per 1000
Cancer Death Rate	...	0.79 per 1000



ANNUAL REPORT

[OF THE]

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE

MUTFORD & LOTHINGLAND RURAL DISTRICT,

For the Year 1914.

MR. CHAIRMAN LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have great pleasure in presenting you with the Annual Report for 1914.

The population of the District has been estimated by a factor supplied by the Registrar General to be 11,410, an increase of 71 on last year.

Where possible I have used the nett births for calculations but in the Sub-Districts this could not be done as particulars of the transferable deaths are not given in detail.

BIRTH RATE.

295 Births (158 males and 137 females) were registered in the District during the year, giving a gross Birth Rate of 25·85 per 1000 of the estimated population.

From those 295 births have to be deducted 11 births (1 legitimate male, 1 legitimate female, 6 illegitimate males and 3 illegitimate females) which are transferred outside your area as the parents were non-residents, leaving 284 nett births with a nett birth rate of 24·80 per 1000.

The nett number of illegitimate births was 14 (10 males and 4 females) or 4·92 per cent. of the total births.

For comparison with previous years the illegitimate birth rate per 1000 of the population was 1.22, which is slightly over the average for the last nine years.

In 1913	...	...	it was 0.44
1912	...	...	0.71
1911	...	...	1.52
1910	...	...	0.80
1909	...	...	1.53
1908	...	...	1.37
1907	...	...	1.05
1906	...	...	1.75
1905	...	...	1.30

Taking the gross illegitimate births which numbered 23 (16 males and 7 females), 10 (6 males and 4 females), took place in the Workhouse, thus the Workhouse was responsible for 43.48 per cent. of the illegitimate births in the District, which is rather below the average, the per percentages in previous years being as follows :—

1913	...	...	50.
1912	...	...	36.36
1911	...	...	58.82
1910	...	...	80.00
1909	...	...	42.10
1908	...	...	41.17
1907	...	...	76.90
1906	...	...	59.69
1905	...	...	77.70

The percentage of those children born in the District excluding the Workhouse was 56.52.

In 1913	...	...	it was 50.
1912	...	...	63.63
1911	...	...	41.10
1910	...	...	20.00
1909	...	...	57.89
1908	...	...	58.82
1907	...	...	23.07
1906	...	...	40.60
1905	...	...	22.30

Of those born in the District 12 (10 males and 2 females) 7 of whom were registered in July were in the Oulton Broad Sub-District and 1 female in the Belton Sub-District.

The legitimate births were distributed as follows :—186 (95 males and 91 females) in the Oulton Broad Sub-District, 82 (44 males and 38 females) in the Belton Sub-District and 4 (3 males and 1 female) in the Workhouse.

The birth rate for England and Wales for 1914 was 23·6 per 1000.

TABLE OF BIRTHS AND RATES PER 1000.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>	<i>Rate for England & Wales.</i>
1905	151	161	312	25·42	27·21
1906	163	157	320	26·07	27·00
1907	143	144	287	23·11	26·10
1908	175	167	342	27·64	26·5
1909	162	154	316	25·54	25·6
1910	135	157	292	23·60	24·8
1911	132	168	300	26·82	24·4
1912	140	118	258*	22·90*	23·8
1913	153	137	290*	25·57*	23·9
1914	151	133	284*	24·80*	23·6

*Nett.

BELTON SUB-DISTRICT.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Rate per 1000.</i>
1906	50	38	88	21·09
1907	42	33	75	17·83
1908	46	44	90	21·40
1909	54	37	91	21·64
1910	46	54	100	23·78
1911	46	38	84	22·27
1912	49	27	76*	20·01*
1913	51	49	100*	26·16*
1914	44	39	83*	21·57*

*Gross.

OULTON BROAD SUB-DISTRICT.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Rate per 1000.</i>
1906	113	119	232	28·64
1907	101	111	212	25·95
1908	129	123	252	30·85
1909	108	117	225	27·54
1910	89	103	192	23·50
1911	88	128	216	29·13
1912	93	94	187*	25·04*
1913	105	92	197*	26·22*
1914	105	93	198*	27·19*

*Gross.

The Average Yearly Birth rate for England and Wales for the ten years 1905-1914 was 25·29 per 1000; that for your District was 25·11 or 0·18 per 1000 less.

The Average Yearly Illegitimate Birth rate of the District for the last nine years is 1·16 per 1000 of the population; in 1914 it was 1·22.

DEATH RATE.

195 Deaths were registered in the District (113 males and 82 females) giving a crude death rate of 17·09 per 1000 of the estimated population.

Of those 195 deaths have to be deducted 53 (34 males and 19 females) who were non-residents and are transferred elsewhere, leaving 142 (79 males and 63 females), but to this figure must be added 21 (13 males and 8 females) who were residents, but being registered in other districts were transferred back here which gives a nett total of 163 (92 males and 71 females) and a nett death rate of 14·28 per 1000 of the estimated population.

The Standardized or Corrected Death rate is 12·04 per 1000.

The Corrected Death rate for England and Wales for 1914 was 13·6 per 1000, being 1·56 higher than your District.

Of those deaths 63 (34 males and 29 females) belonged to the Belton Sub-District and 100 (58 males and 42 females) belonged to the Oulton Broad Sub-District.

70 (37 males and 33 females) were in persons aged 65 years and upwards and constitute 42·94 of the total deaths.

In 1908	...	...	it was 38·12
1909	...	...	33·30
1910	...	...	42·51
1911	...	...	43·57
1912	...	...	44·27
1913	...	...	32·00

Out of those deaths in persons aged 65 years and upwards 60 (33 males and 27 females) were aged 70 years and upwards, 85·71 per cent, of those deaths.

In the Oulton Broad Sub District 10 males died between the ages of 70 and 80, at 73 (1), 74 (3), 75 (1), 77 (2), and 78 (3), and 8 females at 71 (1), 72 (2), 73 (1), 74 (1), 78 (1), and 79 (2).

Between 80 and 90, 8 males aged 81 (1), 82 (1), 84 (2), 85 (2), 86 (1), and 87 (1), and 7 females aged 81 (1), 82 (1), 83 (1), 84 (1), 86 (2), and 88 (1)

In the Belton Sub-District between 70 and 80, 11 males aged 70 (1), 72 (1), 73 (2), 75 (3), 77 (2), 78 (1), and 79 (1), and 6 females aged 71 (1), 73 (1), 74 (2), 76 (2).

Between 80 and 90, 4 males aged 80, 82, 83, and 88, and 4 females aged 81, 82 and 86 (2).

Over 90, 2 females aged 92 and 93.

31 deaths took place in children under 1 year of age (18 males and 13 females), 3 more than last year and 8 more than 1910 which was the lowest.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 109·15 per 1000 nett births registered in previous years it was as follow :—

In 1911	...	...	86·5
1912	...	...	100·78
1913	...	...	96·55

The Infantile Mortality Rate for England and Wales for 1914 was 105.

12 Inquests were held in the district concerning residents and 2 on non-residents, but 2 held outside the district were held on residents.

One death at Kessingland was uncertified.

Measles caused 3 deaths, Whooping Cough 4, and Diphtheria 4, giving a total of 11 deaths from Zymotic diseases, or a Zymotic Death rate of 0·964 per 1000, an increase on last year.

The Death Rate from Measles was 0·263

" " " Whooping Cough " 0·35.

" " " Diphtheria " 0·35.

Phtisis and other Tubercular Diseases caused 10 deaths, giving a Death rate of 0·88 per 1000, which is slightly below the average.

Cancer and Malignant Diseases caused 9 deaths, giving a Death rate of 0·79 per 1000, which is below the average.

There were no deaths from Scarlet Fever and Enteric Fever during the year.

Pneumonia caused 15 deaths, Heart Disease 19, Bronchitis 9 Kidney Disease 4, Accidents 7 and Suicides 2.

The Average Yearly Death rate for England and Wales from 1905—1914 was 14·31; in your District it was 12·08 or 2·23 per 1000 lower.

TABLE SHOWING MORTALITY
from all causes at different periods of life.

The Whole District.

<i>Age.</i>		<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under 1 year of age	...	18	13	31
1 year and under 2 years		4	2	6
2 years	„ 5 „	1	1	2
5 „	„ 15 „	3	2	5
15 „	„ 25 „	5	4	9
25 „	„ 45 „	12	8	20
45 „	„ 65 „	13	7	20
65 years and upwards	...	37	33	70

TABLE SHOWING MORTALITY RATE PER 1000.
From all causes—from Phthisis and other Tubercular Diseases—
from Cancer or Malignant Diseases.

Year.	From all Causes.		Phthisis and other Tubercular Diseases	Cancer, Malignant Diseases.
	England & Wales.	Mitford and Lothingland Rural District.		
1905	15.22	11.65	1.22	1.22
1906	15.40	12.63	0.40	0.91
1907	14.98	12.28	1.05	1.21
1908	14.70	11.23	1.13	0.56
1909	14.50	10.75	0.64	0.64
1910	13.40	10.26	0.88	0.72
1911	14.60	12.51	1.25	0.89
1912	13.30	11.63	0.79	1.24
1913	13.40	13.49	1.67	1.23
Average 1905-13	14.4	11.84	1.00	0.82
1914	13.60	14.28	0.88	0.79

ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE PER 1000.
From Zymotic Diseases.

Year.	From All.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Diarrhoea.	Whooping Cough.	Fever.
1905	0.57	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.16	0.32	0.00
1906	0.65	0.00	0.16	0.16	0.32	0.00	0.00
1907	1.13	0.08	0.00	0.32	0.24	0.40	0.07
1908	0.56	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.08	0.16
1909	0.48	0.00	0.16	0.08	0.00	0.16	0.08
1910	0.24	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00
1911	0.71	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.26	0.17	0.08
1912	0.71	0.00	0.18	0.18	0.09	0.18	0.09
1913	0.71	0.26	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.18
Average from 1905-13	0.64	0.06	0.10	0.08	0.14	0.16	0.07
1914	0.96	0.00	0.35	0.26	0.00	0.35	0.00

BELTON REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICT.

63 Deaths (34 males and 29 females) were allocated to this Sub-District.

The Death rate was 16.27 per 1000 of the population which is estimated to be 3871.

In 1913	it was 12.30
1912	11.85
1911	12.46
1910	11.65
1909	9.75
1908	10.01
1907	10.15
1906	13.80

This is an unusually high Death rate for the Sub-District, but it may be partly explained by the larger number of deaths in old people.

31 of the deaths (16 males and 15 females) were in persons aged 65 years and upwards, 49.21 per cent. of the total deaths, 27 of the 31 (15 males and 12 females) were aged 70 years and upwards.

4 males died at ages 80, 82, 83 and 88; 4 females died at ages 81, 82, and 86 (2), 2 females died aged 92 and 93.

11 children died under 1 year of age (8 males and 3 females) One of those from Belton was illegitimate.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 132.5 per 1000 Births registered as compared with 110 last year.

4 Inquests were held as compared with 2 last year.

Plethora and other Tubercular Diseases caused 3 deaths, giving a death rate of 0.77 per 1000, which is better than last year.

Cancer (Malignant diseases) caused 5 deaths, giving a death rate of 1.29, which is over the average.

There were 6 deaths from Zymotic Diseases, 2 from Diphtheria, 3 from Measles, and 1 from Whooping Cough.

The Zymotic Death rate was 1.55 per 1000, 0.26 for Whooping Cough, 0.52 from Diphtheria and 0.77 from Measles.

BELTON SUB-DISTRICT.

TABLE SHOWING MORTALITY
From all causes at different periods of life.

<i>Age.</i>		<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under 1 year	...	8	3	11
1 year and under 2 years	...	1	2	3
2 years	,, 5 ,,	0	1	1
5 ,,	,, 15 ,,	0	1	1
15 ,,	,, 25 ,,	3	1	4
25 ,,	,, 45 ,,	4	3	7
45 ,,	,, 65 ,,	3	2	5
65 and upwards	...	16	15	31
Totals	..	35	28	63

BELTON SUB-DISTRICT TABLE OF MORTALITY
RATES PER 1000.

From all causes—from Phthisis and other Tubercular Diseases
and from Cancer (Malignant Diseases).

Year.	From all causes.	Phthisis and other Tubercular Diseases.	Cancer (Malignant Diseases).
1906	13.80	0.47	1.19
1907	10.15	0.72	0.96
1908	10.01	0.71	0.23
1909	9.75	0.00	1.18
1910	11.65	0.43	0.95
1911	12.46	0.06	1.32
1912	11.85	0.26	1.05
1913	12.30	1.05	1.05
Average from 1906-13	11.50	0.59	0.99
1914	16.27	0.77	1.29

ZYMOtic DEATH RATE.
From the principal Zymotic Diseases.

Year.	From all.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphth'ria	Diarrhoea	Measles.	Fever.	Whooping Cough.
1906	0·96	0·00	0·00	0·48	0·48	0·00	0·00
1907	0·96	0·00	0·00	0·24	0·00	0·24	0·48
1908	0·23	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·23	0·00
1909	0·47	0·23	0·00	0·00	0·23	0·00	0·00
1910	0·23	0·00	0·00	0·23	0·00	0·00	0·00
1911	1.06	0·00	0·26	0·26	0·00	0·26	0·26
1912	0·53	0·00	0·26	0·00	0·00	0·26	0·00
1913	0·52	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·26	0·26
Average from 1906-13	0·62	0·03	0·06	0·15	0·09	0·16	0·12
1914	1·55	0·00	0·52	0·00	0·77	0·00	0·26

BELTON SUB-DISTRICT PARISH MORTALITY RATE.

Number of Deaths and rate per 1000.

Parish.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Rate per 1000.
Ashby	2	0	2	18·35
Belton	8	4	12	13·84
Bradwell	3	3	6	9·84
Burgh Castle	7	7	14	25·88
Fritton	2	1	3	12·93
Herringfleet	2	0	2	6·97
Hopton	0	4	4	12·90
Lound	3	4	7	19·72
Somerleyton	7	6	13	24·25

ZYMOtic DISEASES.

Belton had 1 death from Measles.

Bradwell had 1 death from Whooping Cough and 1 from Measles.

Burgh Castle had 2 deaths from Measles and 1 from Diphtheria.

CANCER AND PHTHISIS.

Hopton had 2 deaths from Phthisis.

Burgh Castle had 1 death from Phthisis.

Bradwell, Fritton, Herringfleet, Lound and Somerleyton each had 1 death from Cancer.

BELTON SUB-DISTRICT.

Parish Mortality Rate per 1000. Comparison between 1914 and the last 9 Years.

Year.	Ashby.	Belton.	Bradwell.	Burgh Castle.	Fritton.	Herring-fleet.	Hopton.	Lound.	Somerleyton.
1905	... 0·00	13·50	6·30	6·70	20·60	18·0	2·70	17·50	12·0
1906	... 0·34	13·50	18·92	18·45	10·30	9·83	19·36	9·80	8·57
1907	... 0·34	6·60	10·87	11·74	0·00	10·40	2·73	15·60	19·80
1908	... 0·34	28·03	9·90	12·42	3·44	17·36	8·15	5·01	6·60
1909	... 0·34	8·80	17·08	6·71	0·00	13·38	8·19	10·02	8·25
1910	... 0·34	14·30	10·86	13·12	16·34	3·47	8·19	12·53	13·20
1911	... 0·00	18·69	12·94	11·70	15·12	4·40	17·73	9·86	11·40
1912	... 0·17	0·00	12·85	11·62	14·92	13·10	14·08	3·26	8·54
1913	... 0·17	9·29	13·20	7·46	21·74	3·50	16·23	11·33	20·64
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Average from 1905-1913	10·32	11·30	12·55	11·99	9·32	11·97	9·85	9·53	12·84
1914	18·35 ...	13·84	9·84	25·88	12·93	6·97	12·90	19·72	24·25

PARISH MORTALITY RATE PER 1000.

From Phthisis and other Tuberculous Diseases.

Year.	Ashby.	Belton.	Bradwell.	Burgh Castle.	Fritton.	Herringfleet.	Hopton.	Lound.	Somerleyton.
1905 ...	0·00	2·20	3·30	0·00	0·00	6·50	0·00	0·00	0·00
1906 ...	0·00	0·00	1·67	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
1907 ...	0·00	1·10	1·57	1·67	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
1908 ...	0·00	1·10	1·55	0·00	0·00	3·47	0·00	0·00	0·00
1909 ...	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
1910 ...	0·00	0·00	0·00	1·67	0·00	0·00	2·73	0·00	0·00
1911 ...	0·00	1·17	0·00	1·89	0·00	3·54	0·00	0·00	1·90
1912 ...	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	1·88
1913 ...	0·00	0·00	3·30	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	3·75
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Average from 1905-1913		0·62	1·26	0·58	0·01	1·50	0·30	0·00	0·84
1914 ...	0·00	0·00	0·00	1·85	0·00	0·00	6·45	0·00	0·00

PARISH MORTALITY RATE PER 1000.
From Cancer (Malignant Diseases).

Year.	Ashby.	Belton.	Bradwell.	Burgh Castle.	Fritton.	Herring-fleet.	Hopton.	Lound.	Somer-leyton.
1905	...	0·00	2·20	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
1906	...	0·00	0·00	3·15	3·35	0·00	0·00	2·76	0·00
1907	...	0·00	0·00	1·55	5·01	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
1908	...	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	3·47	0·00
1909	...	0·00	0·00	1·55	1·67	0·00	6·94	0·00	0·00
1910	...	0·00	0·00	4·65	1·67	0·00	0·00	0·00	1·65
1911	...	0·00	2·35	0·00	0·00	0·00	3·54	3·28	0·00
1912	...	0·60	0·00	0·00	3·73	0·00	3·52	0·00	0·00
1913	...	0·00	1·16	0·00	1·87	0·00	0·00	0·00	3·75
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Average from 1905-1913	...	0·00	0·63	1·21	1·92	0·00	1·94	0·67	0·00
1914	...	0·00	1·64	0·00	4·31	3·48	0·00	2·82	1·87

OULTON BROAD SUB-DISTRICT.

100 deaths (58 males, 42 females) were allocated to this district, 6 less than in 1913, giving a Death rate of 13·64 per 1000 of the estimated population.

In 1913	...	it was 14·65
1912	...	11·52
1911	...	12·4
1910	...	9·55
1909	...	11·38
1908	...	11·75
1907	...	10·33
1906	...	11·76

39 (21 males and 18 females) were in persons 65 years and upwards. 39 per cent. of the total deaths, which is higher than last year, when it was 32 per cent.

Of those 39 deaths 33 (18 males and 15 females) were in persons aged 70 years and upwards.

18 persons (10 males and 8 females) died between 70 and 80.

8 males died aged 80, 82, 84, (2) 85, (2) 86 and 87.

7 females died aged 81, 82, 83, 84, 86 (2) and 88.

20 children died under 1 year of age (10 males and 10 females), three of those were illegitimate and came from the parishes of Oulton, Kessingland and Pakefield.

The Infantile Mortality rate was 100·01 per 1000 per 1000 births registered, as compared with 132 last year.

10 Inquests were held on residents as compared with 8 last year.

Phthisis and other Tubercular diseases caused 7 deaths, giving a death rate of 0·95 per 1000, which is lower than last year.

Cancer (Malignant Diseases) caused 4 deaths, giving a death rate of 0·54 per 1000, which is lower than last year.

There were 5 deaths from Zymotic Diseases, 3 from Whooping Cough and 2 from Diphtheria.

The Zymotic Death rate was 0·68 per 1000, for Whooping Cough, the death rate was 0·41, and for Diphtheria it was 0·27 per 1000.

TABLE SHOWING MORTALITY.
In the Oulton Broad Sub-District from all causes at different
age periods.

Age.	Males	Females.	Total.
Under 1 year	10	10	20
1 year and under 2 years ...	3	0	3
2 " " 5 " ...	1	0	1
5 " " 15 " ...	3	1	4
15 " " 25 " ...	2	3	5
25 " " 45 " ...	8	5	13
45 " " 65 " ...	10	5	15
65 " and upwards	21	18	39
Totals	58	42	100

TABLE OF MORTALITY RATES PER 1000.
From all causes—from Phthisis and other Tubercular Diseases
and from Cancer (Malignant Disease.)

Year.	All Causes.	Phthisis and other Tubercular Diseases.	Cancer (Malignant Disease.)
1906	11.76	0.36	0.72
1907	10.33	1.21	1.33
1908	11.75	1.34	0.73
1909	11.38	0.97	0.36
1910	9.55	1.10	0.61
1911	12.54	1.34	0.67
1912	11.52	1.07	1.39
1913	14.65	2.07	1.38
Average from 1906-13	11.68	1.18	0.90
1914	13.64	0.95	0.54

COULTON BROAD SUB-DISTRICT ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.
From the principal Zymotic Diseases.

Year.	From all.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphth'ria	Diarrhoea	Measles.	Fever.	Whooping Cough.
1906	0·48	0·00	0·24	0·24	0·00	0·00	0·00
1907	1·21	0·12	0·00	0·24	0·48	0·00	0·36
1908	0·73	0·24	0·00	0·24	0·00	0·12	0·12
1909	0·31	0·00	0·12	0·00	0·00	0·12	0·24
1910	0·24	0·00	0·24	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
1911	0·65	0·13	0·00	0·39	0·00	0·00	0·13
1912	0·80	0·00	0·13	0·13	0·27	0·00	0·27
1913	0·83	0·41	0·14	0·00	0·00	0·14	0·14
Average from 1906-13	0·66	0·11	0·11	0·15	0·09	0·05	0·16
1914	0·68	0·00	0·27	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·41

OLTON BROAD SUB-DISTRICT.

PARISH MORTALITY RATE.

Number of Deaths and Rate per 1000.

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Rate per 1000.</i>
Blundeston	3	4	7	9·89
Corton	5	2	7	12·57
Flixton	0	0	0	0·00
Gunton	0	0	0	0·00
Oulton	7	4	11	25·46
Barnby	5	2	7	22·22
Carlton Colville	5	3	8	12·18
Gisleham	0	2	2	5·22
Kessingland	21	11	32	17·00
Mutford	2	1	3	7·30
Rushmire	0	0	0	0·00
Pakefield	10	13	23	14·19

ZYMOTIC DISEASES

Gisleham had 1 death from Diphtheria

Gislenham had 1 death from Diphtheria.
Kessingland " " "

Ressingland " " " " "
Corton " " " " Whooping Cough.

Cotton " " " Whooping Co.
Pakefield 2 " "

CANCER AND PHthisis

Cancer caused 4 deaths—1 at Carlton Colville

" " " I " , Pakefield.

" " " " " Takenfeld.
" " " " " and 2 " Kessingland.

" " " " and 2 " Kessingland.
Phthisis caused 7 deaths—3 at Blundeston.

" " " 3 " Kessingland.

" " " 5 " Herringha
" " " 1 " Pakfield.

OULTON BROAD SUB-DISTRICT.

Parish Mortality Rate per 1000. Comparison between 1914 and the last 9 Years.

Year.	Blundeston.	Corton.	Flixton.	Gunton.	Oulton.	Barnby.	Carlton Colville.	Gisleham	Kessingland	Mutford.	Rushmere	Pakefield.
1905 ...	14.90	13.70	10.30	19.50	15.80	2.90	16.80	14.00	9.80	9.00	6.40	13.00
1906 ...	17.43	16.84	0.00	0.00	9.07	17.29	15.40	8.40	13.94	4.51	19.35	8.72
1907 ...	14.93	7.65	10.30	0.00	14.84	5.76	18.10	14.00	16.50	4.51	6.45	15.45
1908 ...	14.94	4.59	10.30	19.60	6.43	8.65	8.30	5.60	16.00	15.71	12.90	13.34
20 1909 ...	17.43	4.59	20.60	0.00	8.49	2.88	8.35	14.00	12.50	13.56	6.45	13.35
1910 ...	9.96	4.59	0.00	19.60	12.73	20.17	11.14	5.60	6.50	13.54	12.90	11.12
1911 ...	11.52	14.65	0.00	0.00	11.81	9.70	17.08	10.66	9.64	12.40	12.50	18.14
1912 ...	7.15	12.73	26.32	0.00	7.04	0.00	7.70	7.94	15.06	12.32	6.21	16.15
1913 ...	18.49	7.23	38.96	14.92	11.63	6.39	16.84	15.79	14.44	7.35	6.17	18.52
<hr/>												
Average from 1905-1913	14.08	9.62	12.97	8.18	10.87	8.19	13.30	10.67	12.71	10.32	9.92	14.20
1914 ...	9.89	12.57	0.00	0.00	25.46	22.22	12.18	5.22	17.00	7.30	0.00	14.10

OULTON BROAD SUB-DISTRICT.

Parish Mortality Rate per 1000. From Phthisis and other Tuberculous Disease.

Year.	Blundeston.	Corton.	Flixton.	Ganton.	Oulton.	Barnby.	Carlton Colville.	Gisleham.	Kessingland.	Mutford.	Rushmere	Pakefield.
1905	1.20	1.50	0.00	0.00	2.20	0.00	1.40	2.80	0.51	0.00	0.00	1.60
1906	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.90	1.40	0.00	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.00
1907	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	4.24	0.00	2.70	2.80	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.50
1908	0.0	1.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.50	4.51	0.00
1909	0.0	1.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.17	0.00	1.50	0.00	0.00	1.11
1910	0.0	1.53	0.00	0.00	4.22	0.00	2.78	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.66
1911	0.0	3.66	0.00	0.00	2.36	0.00	3.10	0.00	1.08	0.00	0.00	1.87
1912	0.0	0.00	13.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.65	1.6i	0.00	6.21	0.62
1913	0.0	4.27	0.00	0.00	2.33	0.00	3.06	2.63	1.07	2.45	0.00	3.09
Average from 1905-1913	0.88	0.74	1.46	0.00	1.70	0.32	2.07	1.21	1.25	0.77	0.69	1.34
1914	...	4.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.59	0.00	0.00	0.61

OULTON BROAD SUB-DISTRICT.

Parish Mortality Rate per 1000. From Cancer (Malignant Diseases).

Year.	Blundeston.	Corton.	Flixton.	Gunton.	Oulton.	Barnby.	Carton Colville.	Gisleham. Kessingland	Mutford.	Rushmere	Pakefield.
1905	0·00	0·00	0·00	2·20	0·00	2·70	0·00	1·57	4·50	0·00	2·77
1906	0·00	4·59	0·00	0·00	2·20	2·90	1·40	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
1907	0·00	1·50	0·00	0·00	0·00	4·10	2·80	2·50	0·00	0·00	0·50
1908	1·24	1·53	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	1·00	4·50	0·00
1909	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	1·39	2·80	0·50	0·00	0·00
1910	4·85	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	2·25	0·00
1911	4·44	0·00	0·00	0·00	2·36	0·00	0·00	0·00	1·08	0·00	0·60
1912	0·00	3·64	0·00	0·00	4·69	0·00	0·00	0·00	1·08	0·00	2·48
1913	1·42	0·00	12·99	0·00	0·00	1·53	0·00	2·14	0·00	0·00	1·85
<hr/>											
Average from 1905-1913	1·33	1·25	1·44	0·00	1·27	0·32	1·23	0·62	1·10	1·25	0·00
1914	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	1·52	0·00	1·06	0·00	0·00	0·61

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

31 children (18 males and 13 females) died under 1 year of age, 3 more than in 1913.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 109·15 per 1000 *nett* births which is higher than last year, when it was 96·55.

The rate for England and Wales for 1914 was 105.

Of those 31 deaths 11 (8 males and 3 females) were in the Belton Sub-District and 20 (10 males and 10 females) in the Oulton Broad Sub-District.

BELTON SUB-DISTRICT.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 132 per 1000 *gross* births against 110 last year.

The following parishes contributed to the 11 deaths :—

Belton, 4 deaths (one illegitimate), Bradwell 1, Burgh Castle 2, Fritton 2, Somerleyton 2.

OULTON BROAD SUB-DISTRICT.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 101 per 1000 *gross* births against 81·21 last year.

The following parishes contributed to the 20 deaths —
Corton had 1 infantile death.

Oulton „ 2 „ „ (one illegitimate).

Barnby „ 1 „ „

Carlton Colville had 2 infantile deaths.

Kessingland had 9 infantile deaths (two illegitimate).

Pakefield had 5 infantile deaths (one illegitimate).

TABLE OF INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES.
Whole District.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Rate per 1000 births.	Rate for England & Wales.
1905	—	—	29	92·00	128
1906	21	13	34	106·25	133
1907	16	8	24	83·62	118
1908	20	14	34	99·41	121
1909	27	12	39	123·41	109
1910	12	11	23	78·76	106
1911	12	13	25	83·33	130
1912	12	14	26	100·78*	95
1913	14	14	28	96·55*	109
1914	18	13	31	109·15*	105

* Calculated on *nett* births.

BELTON SUB-DISTRICT.

Year	Males	Females	Total	Rate per 1000 Births registered
1906	10	4	14	150·1
1907	3	1	4	53·3
1908	7	5	12	133·3
1909	4	3	7	76·9
1910	6	4	10	100·0
1911	3	4	7	83·3
1912	6	3	9	118·4
1913	6	5	11	110·0
1914	8	3	11	132·4

OLTON BROAD SUB-DISTRICT.

Year	Males	Females	Total	Rate per 1000 Births registered
1906	11	9	20	80·2
1907	13	7	20	94·3
1908	13	9	22	87·3
1909	23	9	32	141·8
1910	6	7	13	67·7
1911	9	9	18	83·3
1912	6	11	17	90·9
1913	8	9	17	81·2
1914	10	10	20	101·0

The Average Yearly Infantile Mortality Rate for England and Wales for the ten years 1905 - 14 was 115·4; for your District it was 97·3 or 18·1 per 1000 lower.

MEANS FOR PREVENTING MORTALITY IN CHILD-BIRTH AND INFANCY.

The powers under the Midwives' Act, 1902, are exercised by the County Council and the Midwives are supervised by their Inspector.

The Notification of Births Act is not in force in the District.

THE WORKHOUSE.

14 births (9 males and 5 females) were reported as having taken place in the Institution. Of those 14, 3 males and 1 female were legitimate and 6 males and 4 females were illegitimate. The legitimate Birth Rate was 14·23 per 1000, in 1913 it was 10·79 per 1000. The illegitimate Birth Rate was 35·9 per 1000 against 17·98 in 1913.

The percentage of illegitimate births was 71·4, in 1913 it was 62·5.

There were 53 deaths (30 males and 23 females) registered against 49 in 1913 and 47 in 1912.

One Inquest was held.

There were no uncertified deaths.

There were no deaths under 1 year of age.

TABLE SHOWING MORTALITY.

From all causes at different periods of life.

			Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 year of age	...	...	0	0	0
1 year and under 2 years	...	...	0	0	0
2 years	„ 5 „	...	0	0	0
5 „	„ 15 „	...	0	0	0
15 „	„ 25 „	...	0	0	0
25 „	„ 45 „	...	1	3	4
45 „	„ 65 „	...	5	3	8
65 „ and upwards	...	...	24	17	41
—					
Totals	...	...	30	23	53

Under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act 1889, only one notification was received, a case of Scarlet Fever in a boy, aged 8.

Under the Tuberculosis Regulations 1912, there were 2 notifications on Form C, *i.e.*, known cases of Phthisis which were notified on being admitted to the Workhouse.

Of the 53 deaths, 40 (21 males and 19 females) were admitted from Lowestoft, 3 (all males) from Oulton Broad Urban District and 10 (6 males and 4 females) from your District.

The chief causes of death were Senile Decay (14), Cerebral Haemorrhage (6), Cardiac disease (5), Nephritis (5), and Cancer (5), Bronchitis (4), and Phthisis (3).

MORTALITY RATE PER 1000.

Year.	Residents.	Non-Residents.	Residents and Non-Residents.
1905	44·60	85·5	130·1
1906	36·76	132·3	169·1
1907	29·09	98·2	127·3
1908	32·72	127·3	160·0
1909	50·90	130·9	181·8
1910	33·21	84·9	118·1
1911	47·27	94·5	141·8
1912	54·15	115·5	169·7
1913	39·57	136·7	176·3
1914	35·58	153·0	188·6

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889.

94 notifications were received under this Act. They were as follows :—

Scarlet Fever	27
Diphtheria	55
Enteric Fever	3
Erysipelas	4
Ophthalmia Neonotorum	5

This is an improvement on last year when 116 cases were notified.

Of those 94 cases, 32 (16 Diphtheria, 8 Scarlet Fever, 2 Enteric Fever, 3 Erysipelas and 3 Ophthalmia Neonotorum) were received from the Belton Registration Sub-District ; 61 (39 Diphtheria, 18 Scarlet Fever, 1 Enteric Fever, 1 Erysipelas, and 2 Ophthalmia Neonotorum) from the Oulton Broad Registration Sub-District.

1 case of Scarlet Fever was notified from the Workhouse.

WHOLE DISTRICT.

Table of Number of Notifications and Diseases recorded

Year.	Enteric Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Total.
1905	3	6	39	6	1	...	55
1906	5	19	20	4	0	...	48
1907	3	135	10	2	0	...	150
1908	2	35	7	7	2	...	53
1909	2	22	20	2	0	...	46
1910	1	13	7	3	1	...	25
1911	2	16	10	6	0	...	34
1912	1	11	18	8	0	...	38
1913	4	57	38	12	1	...	116
1914	3	27	55	4	0	5	94
Average 1905-13	2.5	34.9	18.8	5.5	0.5	...	62.8

This Table shows that Diphtheria is chiefly responsible for the large number of cases notified during the year, 30 out of the 55 cases came from 2 parishes—Gisleham and Pakefield—15 from each parish.

Diphtheria was prevalent in the latter half of 1913 in Gisleham, but by the end of the year the outbreak seemed to be dying away, as there was only 1 case in December, compared with 12 in November. However, in January, 1914, the number of cases notified rose to 9, but only three of those were notified in the ordinary way, the other six were either contacts or school children who were suspected and swabbed and found to have bacilli in their throats.

In Pakefield 10 of the cases occurred in the first half of the year.

Of the remainder Bradwell had 8 cases, 6 of which occurred in June and July, which made contact be suspected as the origin.

Kessingland had 5 cases scattered over the first half of the year, and Lound had 4 cases, all members of the same family notified at the same time.

Scarlet Fever cases were scattered over the whole district, the worst parish being Pakefield with 9 cases, 8 of which occurred in the last 4 months of the year, and 4 of those were members of one family.

Enteric Fever—3 cases were notified from Pakefield, Belton, and Hopton, the latter two cases were mother and daughter, and probably had some connection with the case notified at the end of last year.

The following tables show how the cases were distributed in the Sub-Districts and parishes.

Chart showing number of Diseases notified each month.
Whole District, 1914.

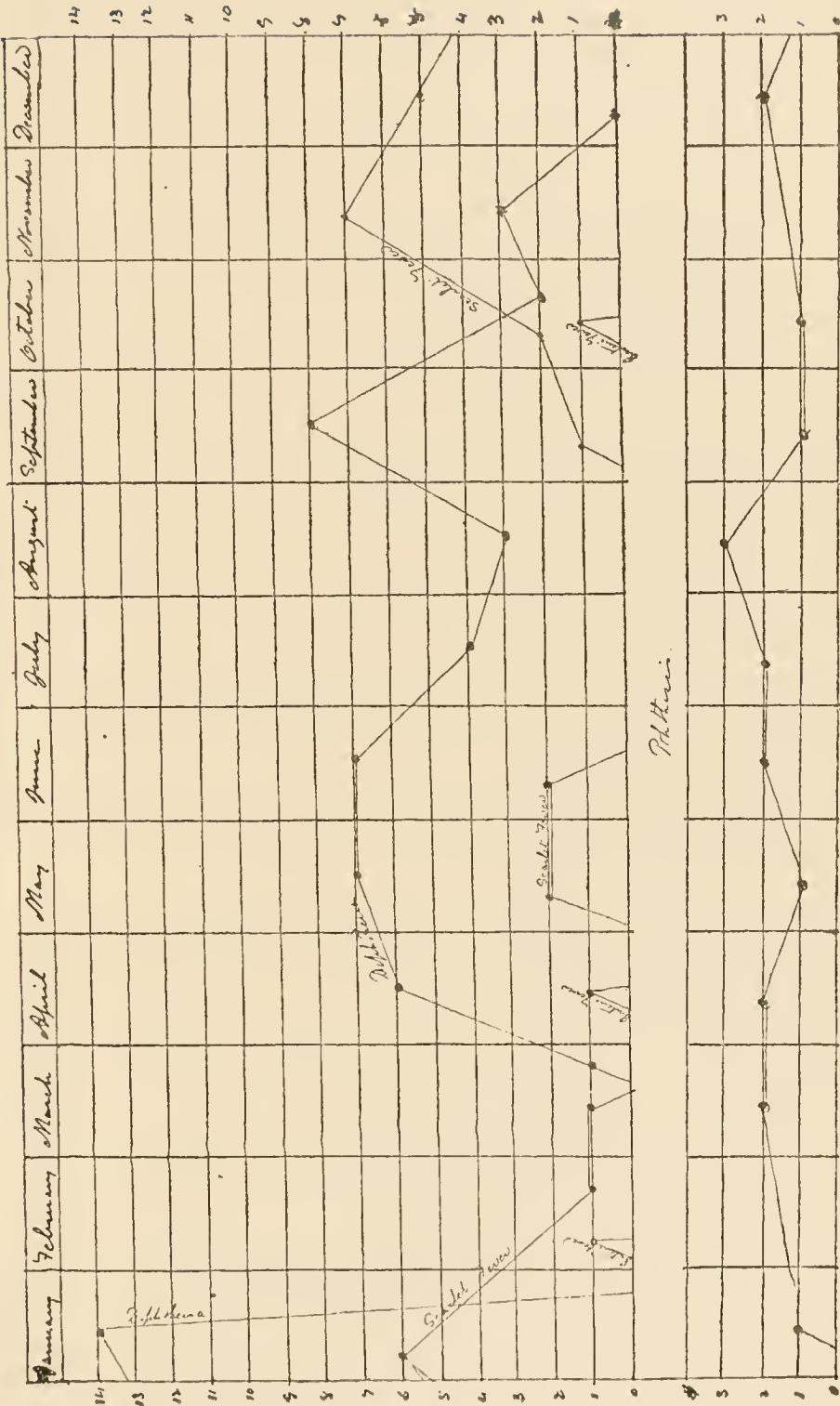
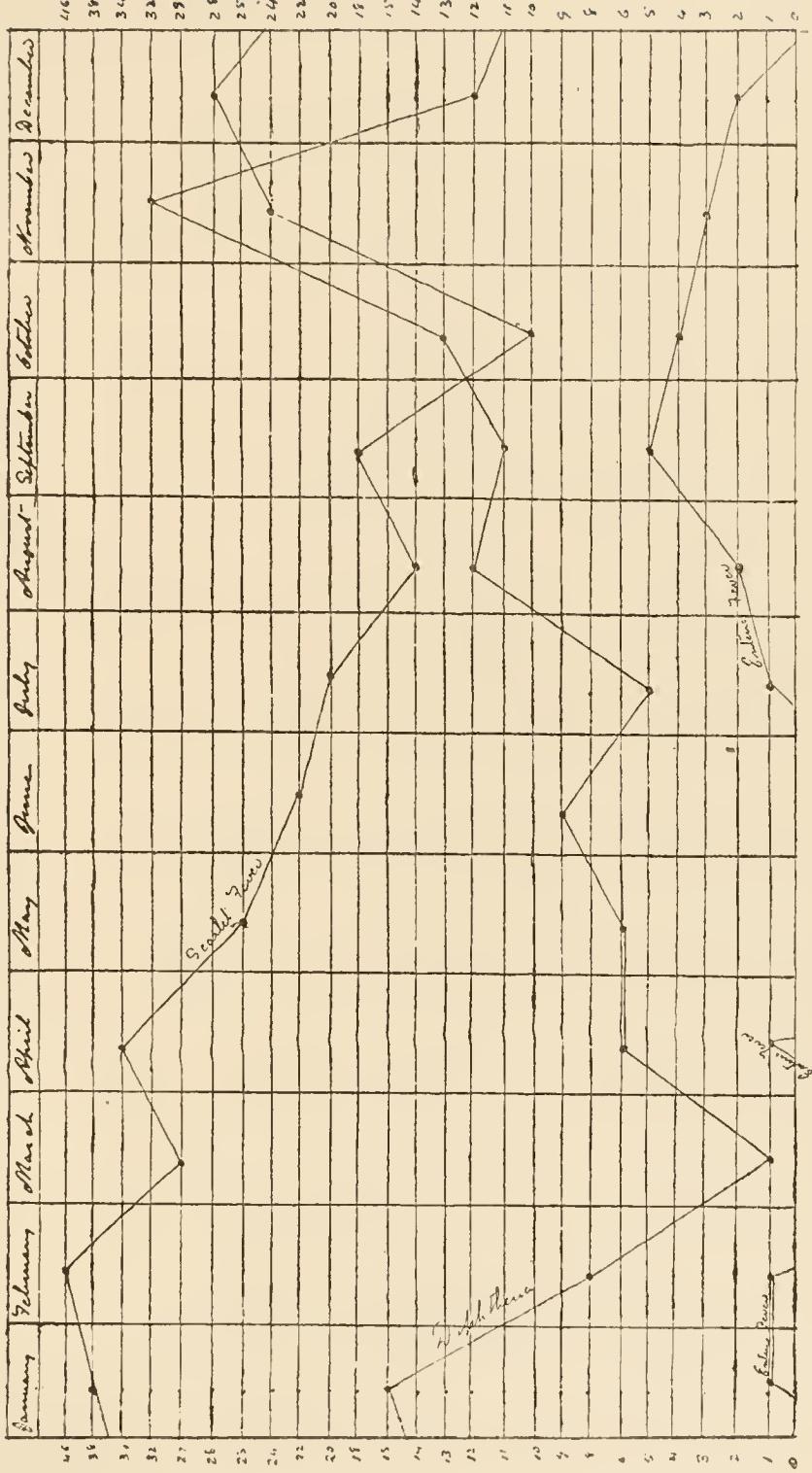


Chart for the Whole District.

Showing the total number of Diseases notified during the period of 1906-13
and the months of the year when those diseases prevailed.



BELTON REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICT.

Table showing the total number of Notifications received and the diseases notified from each parish for the nine years, 1905-1913.

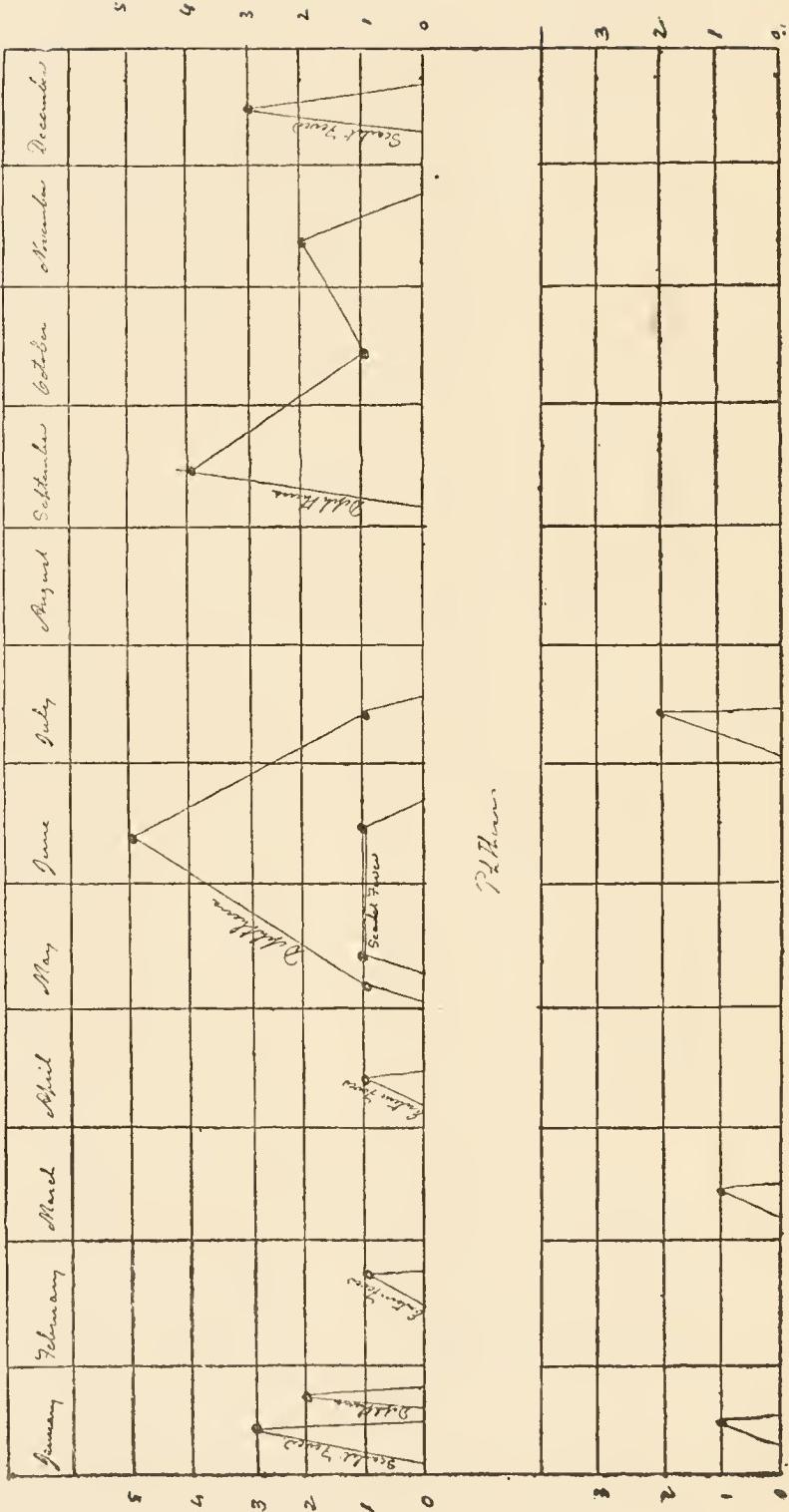
PARISH.	Enteric Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Total.
ASHBY ...	0	1	0	0	0	1
BELTON ...	2	23	5	1	0	31
BRADWELL ...	1	25	9	0	1	36
BURGH CASTLE	2	5	4	1	1	13
FRITTON ...	1	2	8	0	0	11
HERRINGFLEET	1	3	6	3	0	13
HOPTON ...	6	9	7	2	0	24
LOUND ...	2	10	1	2	0	15
SOMERLEYTON	0	8	8	4	1	21

1914.

ASHBY ...	0	2	0	0	0	2
BELTON ...	1	4	1	0	0	6
BRADWELL ...	0	0	8	1	0	9
BURGH CASTLE	0	2	1	0	0	3
FRITTON ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
HERRINGFLEET	0	0	1	0	0	1
HOPTON ...	1	0	1	1	0	3
LOUND ...	0	0	4	1	0	5
SOMERLEYTON	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2	8	16	3	0	29

BELTON SUB-DISTRICT.

Chart showing Diseases notified each month during 1914.



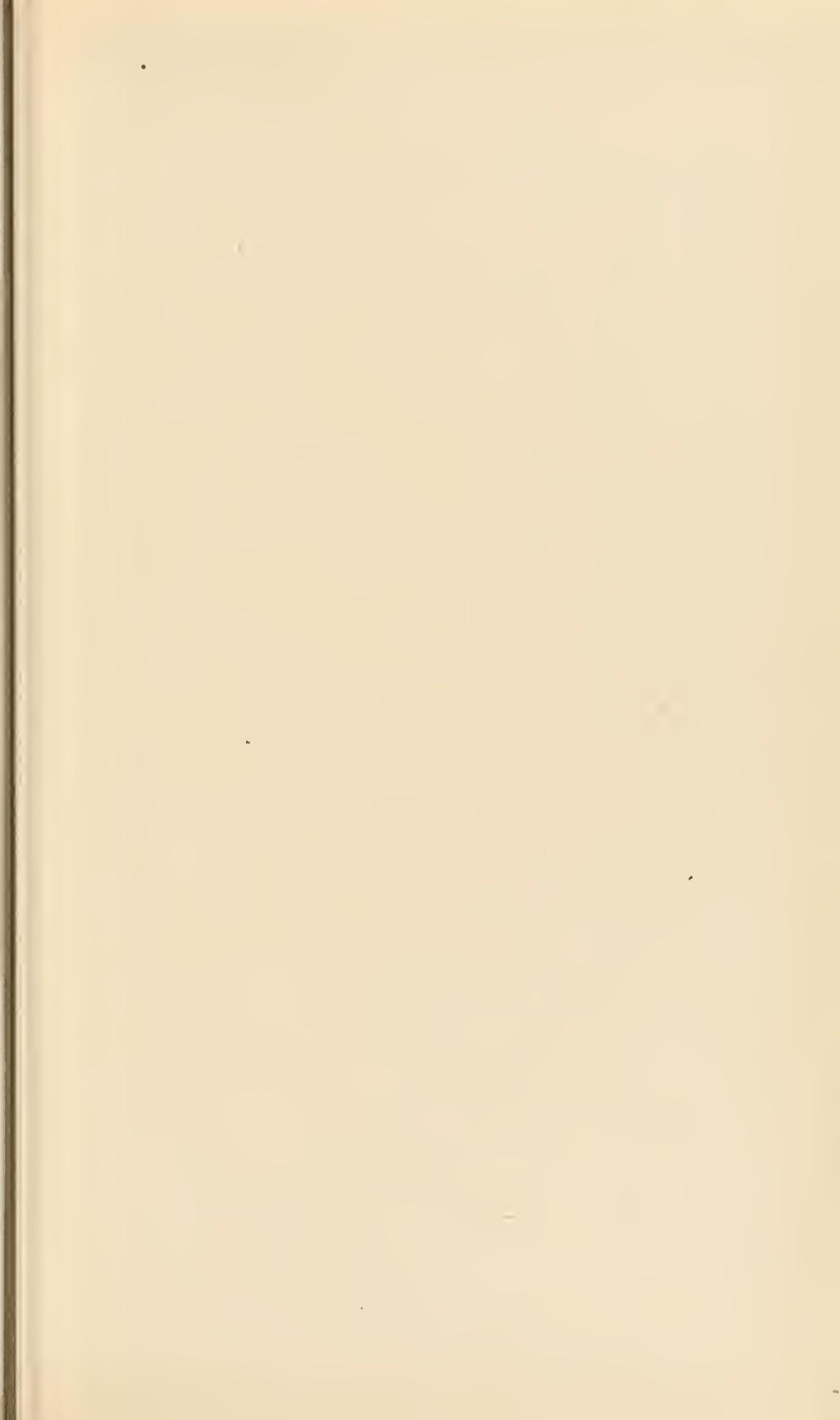
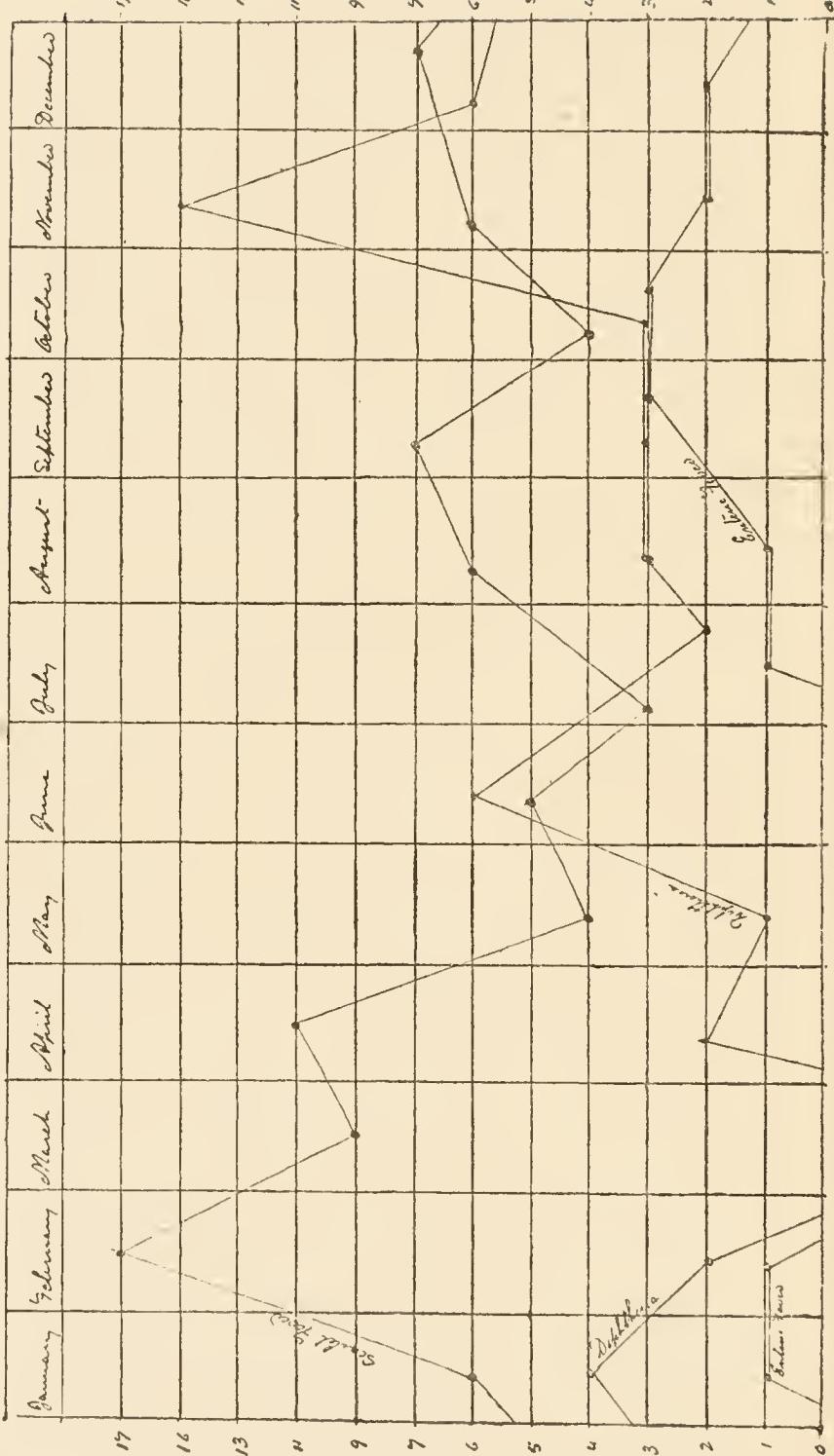
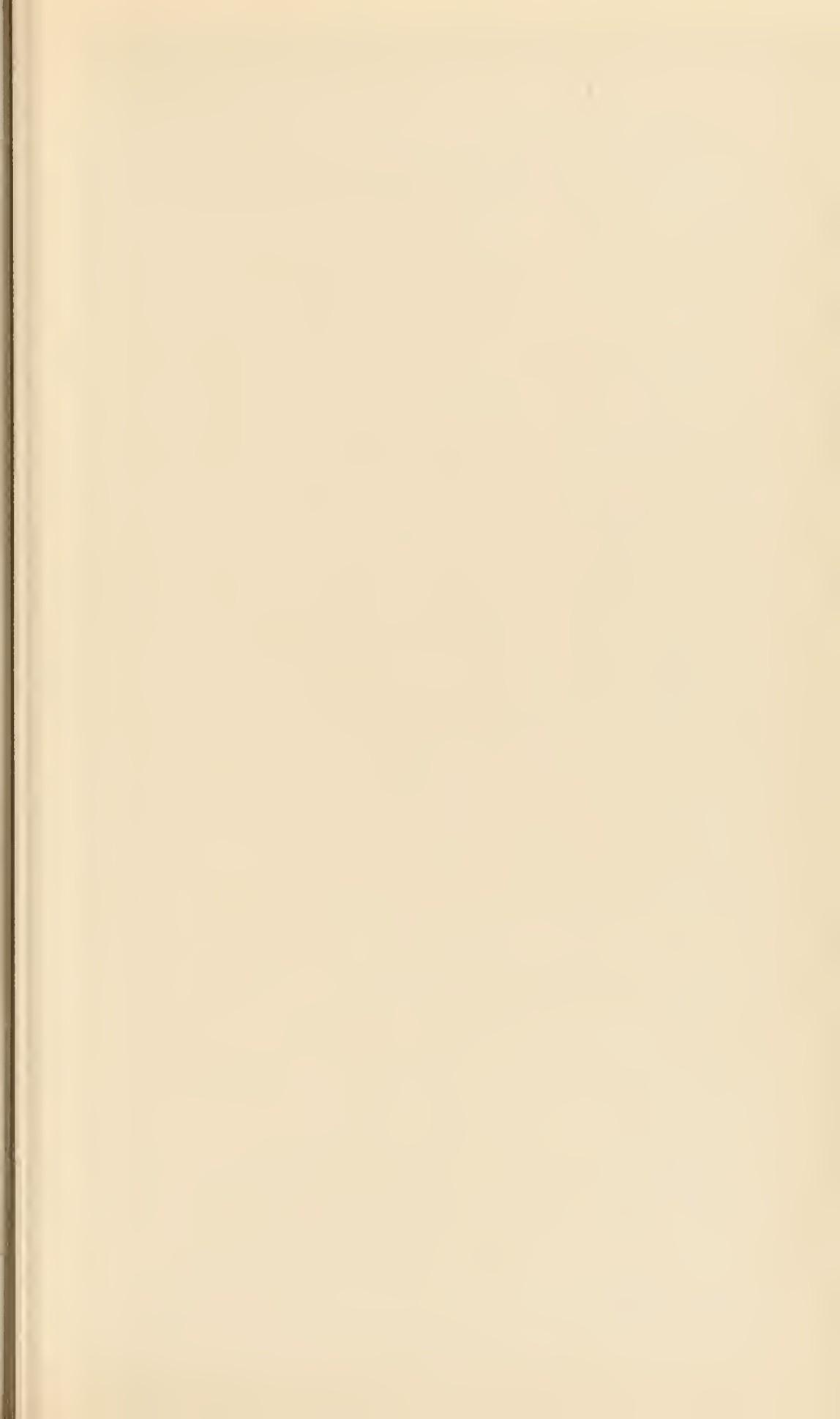


CHART FOR BELTON SUB-DISTRICT.

Showing the total number of certain Diseases notified during the period 1906-13
and the months of the year when those diseases prevailed.





OULTON BROAD REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICT.

Table showing total number of notifications received and the diseases notified from each parish for the period 1905-1913.

PARISH.							Total.	
	Enteric Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Erysip- elas.	Puerperal Fever.			
BLUNDESTON	1	19	3	2	0	25
CORTON	2	15	5	1	0	23
Flixton	0	4	0	1	0	5
GUNTON	0	0	1	0	0	1
OULTON	1	13	4	6	0	24
BARNBY	0	21	5	0	0	26
CARLTON COLVILLE	...	0	17	32	2	0		51
GISLEHAM	...	0	31	21	2	0		54
KESSINGLAND	...	0	1	56	22	6	1	86
MUTFORD	...	0	0	6	0	2	0	8
RUSHMERE	...	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
PAKEFIELD	...	3	40	28	2	1		74
WORKHOUSE	...	0	1	0	13	0		14

1914.

BLUNDESTON	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	
CORTON	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3
Flixton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
GUNTON	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
OULTON	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
BARNBY	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
CARLTON COLVILLE	...	...	2	2	...	...		4
GISLEHAM	...	...	3	15	...	...		18
KESSINGLAND	...	...	1	5	...	...		6
MUTFORD	...	...	1	...	...	...		1
RUSHMERE	...	...	2	...	...	...		2
PAKEFIELD	...	1	9	15	...	...		25
		1	18	39	1	...		59
WORKHOUSE	...	...	1	...	...	...		1

Chart showing Diseases notified each month during 1914.

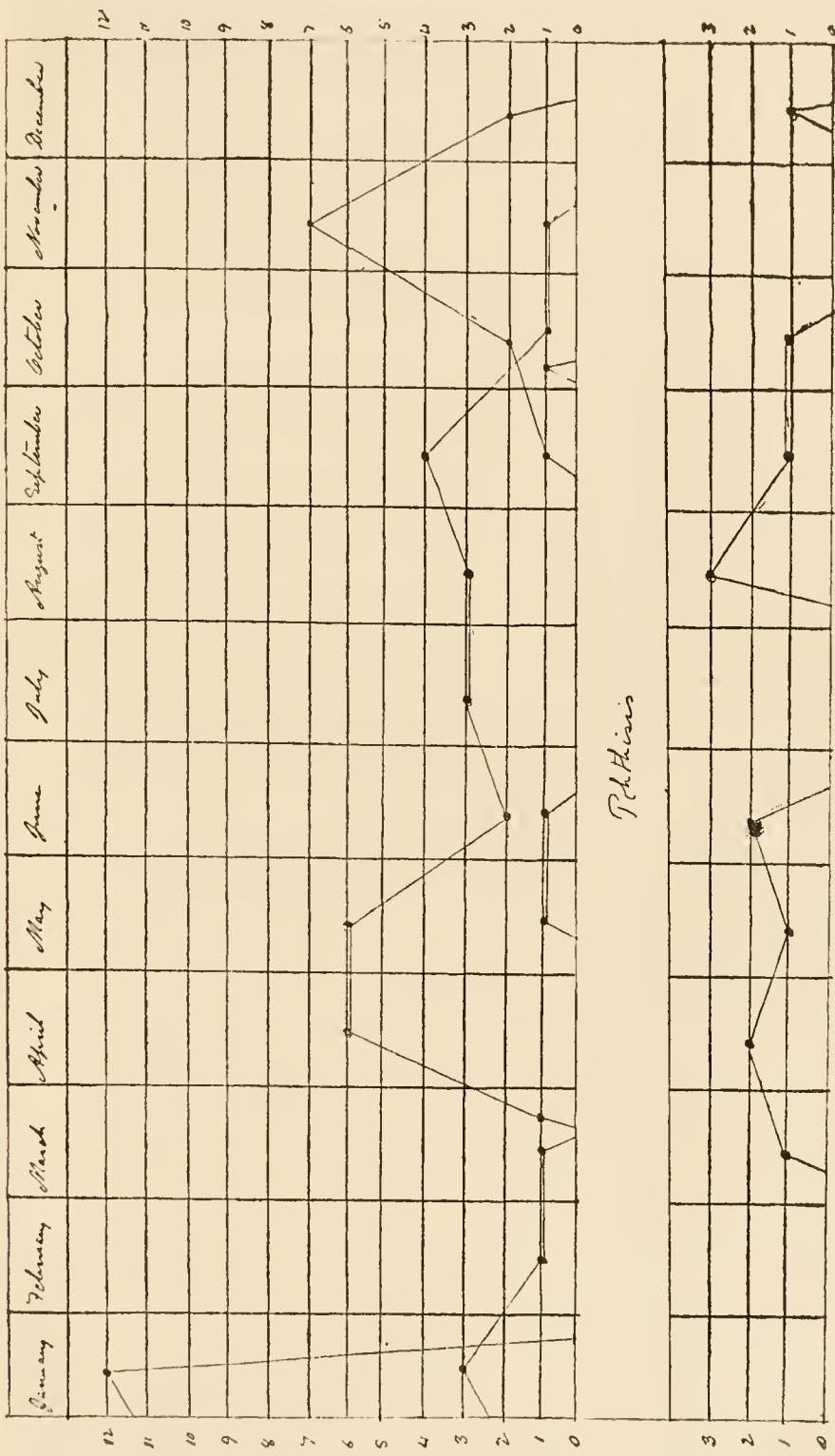
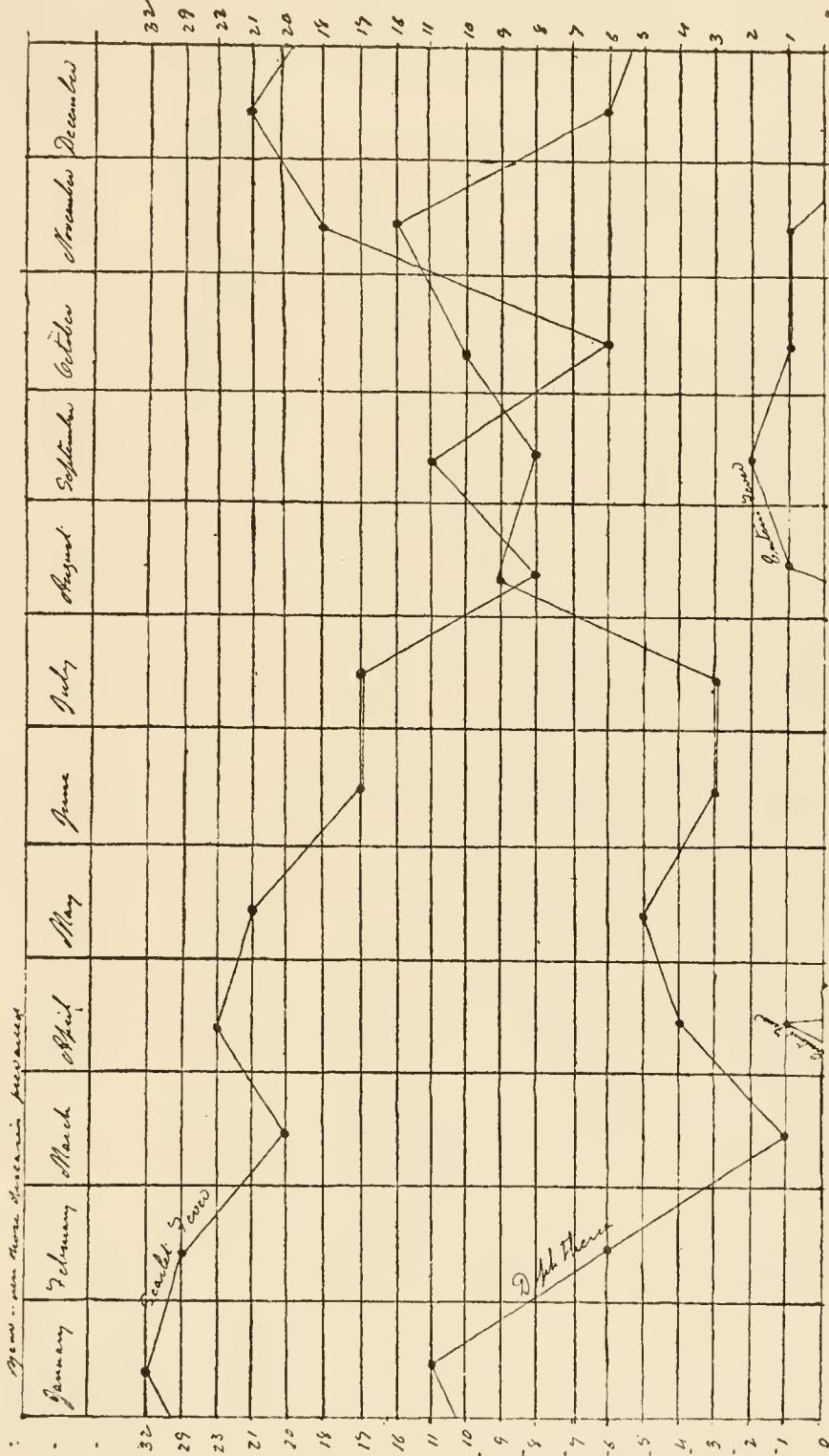


CHART FOR OULTON BROAD SUB-DISTRICT.

Showing the total number of Diseases notified during the period 1906-13
and the months of the year when those diseases prevailed.



TUBERCULOSIS REGULATIONS, 1912.

Under these Regulations 25 notifications were received, 23 of which concerned Phthisis cases and 2 related to cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

Of the 23 cases of Phthisis there were 15 on Form A, 4 on Form C, and 4 on Form D.

Out of those 2 were transferred to other districts, 1 on Form A, and 1 on Form C.

Of the remainder 4 had been notified before, 3 on Form C and 1 on Form D.

This leaves the *Nett* number of notifications as 17, 14 on Form A and 3 on Form D.

The 2 cases of non pulmonary tuberculosis were notified on Form B.

AGE AND SEX OF CASES NOTIFIED.

Age.		Males.	Phthisis. Females.	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	
				Males.	Females.
0—1 year	...	0	0	0	0
1—5 years	...	0	0	0	0
5—15 "	...	0	0	0	1
15—25 "	...	1	3	0	0
25—35 "	...	5	0	0	0
35—45 "	...	2	1	0	0
45—55 "	...	3	1	0	0
55—65 "	...	1	0	0	0
65 and upwards	...	0	0	0	0
		—	—	—	—
		12	5	1	1

In all these cases the houses were visited and inspected for defects which would be liable to be injurious to health and the Phthisis cases were supplied with disinfectants and sputum flasks and circulars containing advice as to infection, fresh air, &c.

Five of the cases notified have died and the houses were disinfected with Formalin gas and spray and the bedding removed for steam disinfection.

Five of the cases have been living in shelters and 3 have been patients at Sanatoria, 1 of whom has gone back to work.

Two of the cases were men invalided out of the Navy, 4 were fishermen and 3 worked on farms.

In 3 cases heredity seemed to be a factor and in 2 contact with other cases was suggested.

The only accommodation at present in the district is a ward at the Workhouse containing 8 beds.

ANTITOXIN ORDER, 1910.

The supply of Antitoxin stored in every parish has been replaced when it has been used, which happened during the year in Bradwell, Lound, Pakefield and Kessingland. In these parishes the supply of Antitoxin was used in 9 cases as a curative measure and in 2 cases as a prophylactic measure.

In other parishes the supply has been renewed when the time, that the makers guarantee it for, has expired.

WATER SUPPLY.

The majority of the houses in the District get their water supply from shallow wells of various depths, and judging from the samples analysed during the year, this source as might be expected is not very satisfactory.

Seven houses have been connected to the Lowestoft Water Company's supply, 3 in Pakefield, 1 in Oulton, and 3 in Lound which brings the total number of houses connected with this supply to 544. In Corton there are 34 houses supplied by a pipe bed from springs.

The Water Company gets its supply from a chain of lakes fed by springs at Lound. The water is filtered before delivery and gives a good result on analysis. The supply is constant and sufficient.

During the year I analysed twenty samples of water and issued six certificates that there was a proper water supply under Sec. 6 of the Public Health (Water) Act, 1878. Two were issued to houses in Kessingland and the others to houses in Blundeston, Barnby, Carlton Colville, and Belton. All were new wells. Only in 2 cases did the first analysis prove satisfactory.

In two cases the owner was successfully prosecuted under Sec. 6 of the Public Health (Water) Act, 1878, which makes it illegal to occupy a new house unless in the possession of a certificate that the water supply is fit and wholesome and at a reasonable distance.

In six cases as the result of investigating cases of infectious disease, the water supply was analysed, only in one did it give a satisfactory chemical analysis, in the others the analysis suggested vegetable contamination and the wells were ordered to be cleaned.

In four cases wells were suspected and analysed. One was satisfactory, in two the owners were ordered to boil the water and in the other the owner was ordered to provide a proper water supply, the latter suggested sewage contamination.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

There are no rivers in the District apart from the Waveney, which is the northern boundary of the area, and no complaints of its pollution have been made.

At Fritton marshes a windmill is being erected on the site of the old mill, which was done away with sometime ago. This will drain the Mill Dyke and keep a considerable area of marsh land in a drier condition than it has been for some time.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Kessingland has a drainage system of its own by which the sewage is collected in tanks and then pumped on to contact beds whence it goes to filter beds and percolates through to a small stream which runs across the marshes to the sea. The effluent is clear and has no smell.

During the year the filtering media in both the first contact beds was washed, screened, replaced, and made up to the maximum level with half-inch to one-inch screened beach gravel.

The second contact bed, No. 4, which previous to the removal of the defective wood carry across bed No. 3, received very little sewage, was made up to its full capacity with $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch to 1-inch screened beach gravel, it was found unnecessary to clear this bed.

The sludge, which accumulates in a liquid state in the storage tank has hitherto been pumped on to the filter beds and choked them. This is now avoided by a 6-inch pipe leading from the open channel at the end of the rising main to Sludge Pits made at the south end of the contact beds.

Since this improvement has been made the effluent is very satisfactory.

The automatic syphons for emptying the contact beds, which have not been in use since their installation are now in working order and acting in a satisfactory manner.

The sewers are flushed periodically and no complaints have been received regarding them or the Sewage Works.

On April 16th the sewage works were visited by an inspector from the Local Government Board and he appeared satisfied with the works in general.

In addition to those houses connected to the sewers there are 40 privies and pail closets, 380 dust bins 32 cesspools, and 4 ash pits which are emptied by a scavenging contractor. The extra cesspools are due to an increase in the scavenging area bringing in 7 more houses on the North Cliff and 5 on the South Cliff.

Pakefield has a septic tank system, giving a satisfactory effluent, which discharges into Kirkley Run and through Lowestoft Harbour into the sea.

During the year the filtering material in two of the filter beds has been washed, screened, and replaced. The quantity of inferior material such as silt sludge, etc., removed by this process is equal to about one-third of the whole and the full capacity has been made up with clean screened gravel.

It is intended to proceed in the same way with the other filters and the washing of the media in the adjoining 2 filters is in progress.

The Septic tanks have been cleaned out and part of the irrigation area has been dug and underdrained and new earth channels made.

This work has made a great improvement in the effluent as now the filter beds and irrigation area are carrying out their proper functions.

All the sewers have been thoroughly cleaned by means of rods and scrapes and flushed and no complaints have been received regarding the Sewers or Disposal Works.

Besides the houses connected to the sewers there are 380 privies and pail closets, 380 dustbins 10 cesspools and 4 ash pits. Those are emptied by a scavenging contractor.

No complaints have been received about the 3 private sewage disposal works in the district.

Offensive Trades, Cellar Dwellings, and Common Lodging-Houses do not exist in the District.

SCHOOLS.

The usual water supply is from a well, except in those places where there is a branch from the Lowestoft Water Company's pipes.

I have had no complaints about the quality of the water.

When a few cases of Diphtheria occurred at Bradwell I analysed the supply at the School and found it satisfactory.

Owing to Infectious Diseases the following schools were closed :—

Gisleham	from after Christmas till 2 Feb.	for Diphtheria
Burgh Castle	„ 27 Jan. to 16 Feb.	„ Measles.
Belton	„ „ „	„ „
Bradwell	„ 28 Feb. „ 23 March	„ „
Belton	„ 5 Mar. „ 30 March	„ „
Corton	„ 11 May „ 22 June	„ Influenza and colds.
Bradwell	„ 23 Nov „ 30 Nov.	„ disinfection after Diphtheria.

Owing to Diphtheria at Gisleham the children and staff had their throats swabbed and two carriers were found and excluded which stopped the outbreak from the school.

Intimation was received if infectious diseases was the cause of children being absent. This is the only information obtained at present of the non-notifiable infectious diseases, e.g., Measles, Whooping Cough, etc.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS & MILKSHOPS ORDERS.

There are 99 Cowsheds and Dairies on the Register, 9 more than 1913, and 191 visits and inspections were made during the year.

9 applications were made to register.

5 notices were served, 3 to register, and 2 to limewash, all of which were complied with.

The state of the cowsheds in the district is fairly satisfactory, but the yards outside are anything but clean in some cases.

It has not been found necessary to stop the sale of milk from any dairy on account of infectious disease and no complaints have been received about its quality.

The taking of samples for analysis is done under the administration of the County Council and so also are samples taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. In neither case have I heard of any complaints.¶

No cattle have been slaughtered under the Tuberculosis (Cattle) Order, 1913, during the year.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

The two slaughter houses in the district have been inspected and found satisfactory and no diseased meat has been seized.

BAKEHOUSES.

The four in the district were inspected and found satisfactory.

No action was taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act and no proceedings were taken under Sec. 117 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.

Under the Housing (Inspection of Districts) Regulations, 1910, some progress has been made. Although the number of new inspections is not large, a considerable number of houses inspected in previous years have been re-inspected and by considering the number repaired, an estimate of the benefit to the district can be formed.

There are several houses in the district in a bad state of repair, and owing to the shortage of houses there was a certain reluctance to close those, and every opportunity was given to the owners to repair them, but by the end of the year nothing had been done; and the only remaining step is to close those houses, which will, I hope, be an example to owners of property

which has yet to be inspected. Eight Notices were issued under Sec. 15, Sub.-sec. 3, requiring the landlord to carry out repairs.

No Closing Orders were issued.

19 Statutory Notices were issued—

- 9 to convert privies to pail closets.
- 2 .. convert pail closets to water closets.
- 4 .. replace defective pail closets.
- 3 .. provide dustbins.
- 1 .. remedy dampness.
- 2 .. replace defective gullies.
- 1 .. clean a well.
- 3 .. abate overcrowding.

The 3 cases of overcrowding were reported, 2 from Gisleham, and 1 from Mutford.

One case at Gisleham left the parish as there was not a larger house available, in the other case it was arranged that two of the family should sleep elsewhere.

Abating the nuisance at Mutford is still delayed as there is not a larger house to be got.

15 new houses have been erected during 1914, and I consider more could be built without much chance of standing empty.

A return last year was asked from the 21 parishes in the district, as to whether extra houses were needed in the parish. 13 replied that additional houses were unnecessary, but the value of this statement may be lessened when it is pointed out that the 2 parishes, which had the cases of overcrowding reported above were included in the 13.

In the parishes of Hopton, Lound, and Fritton there was a demand for additional houses, enquiries have been held during the year as to their requirements; and the question of building sites and plans of houses have been gone into.

Table according to Act V. Housing (Inspection of Districts) Regulations.

I	The number of dwelling-houses inspected under and for the purposes of Section 17 of the Act of 1909	...	...	84
II	The number of dwelling-houses which on inspection were considered to be in a state, so dangerous and injurious to health as to be unfit for habitation	...	—	
III	The number of representations made to the local authorities with a view to the making of closing orders	...	—	
IV	The number of closing orders made	...	—	
V	Number of dwelling-houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of closing orders	...	—	205
VI	The number of dwelling-houses which after closing orders were put in a fit state for human habitation	...	—	
VII	The general character of defects found to exist	...	—	<i>see table.</i>

TABLE SHOWING PROGRESS OF INSPECTION DURING 1914.

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS FOUND.

PARISH.												
	Houses Inspected	Water Supply.	Closet Accomo- dation.	Drainage.	Lighting.	Ventila- tion.	Damp- ness.	Clean- liness.	Refuse Disposal.	Paving & Drainage of Yards.		
BRADWELL	48	2	13	1	13	18	14	3	0	3
BELTON	2	...	2	1	2	2	1	1	...	...
BLUNDESTON	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
CORTON
HOPTON	13	5	5	1	2	9	7	1	...	3
LOUND	4	1	3	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
OULTON
SOMERLEYTON
PAKEFIELD	17	..	11	11	..	8	4	...	...	11
TOTALS	...	85	8	34	17	19	39	29	6	...	17	

CANAL BOAT ACT.

Twenty-three Canal Boats (Wherries) were inspected and the condition of the boats and their occupants were satisfactory.

They are inspected while they lie at the landing stages or are boarded from the banks of the waterways.

No cases of infectious disease were notified or discovered upon them, and it was not found necessary to detain any for cleansing or disinfection.

No legal proceedings were necessary as there was no case of infringement of the Acts or Regulations.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

At the end of the year there were 4 Factories and 45 Workshops on the Register which is the same number as last year. None were added to and none removed from the Register.

There are no Steam Laundries or underground Bakehouses coming under the Act, and there are no lists of Homeworkers either received from or sent to another Authority.

Two written notices were served—one to cleanse and lime-wash the premises and one to repair a floor. Both were complied with.

JOINT SMALLPOX HOSPITAL, CARLTON COLVILLE.

No case from the District was admitted during the year.

OUTON JOINT ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

On January 1st there were 11 cases in Hospital from 1913 5 (3 males and 2 females) cases of Scarlet Fever and 6 (1 male and 5 females) cases of Diphtheria.

One female case of Scarlet Fever belonged to the Urban District, the rest came from the Rural District.

During the year 1914, 75 cases were admitted (25 males and 50 females) so that the actual number treated was 86 (29 male and 57 females).

The total number discharged was 74 (25 males and 49 females), 4 died (2 males and 2 females), and at the end of the year 8 (2 males and 6 females) remained in Hospital.

Of the 75 cases admitted 59 (17 males and 42 females) were from the Rural district, 15 (8 males and 7 females) from the Urban district and 1 case of Diphtheria was one of the Staff.

The 59 cases from the Rural District were made up as follows:

Scarlet Fever	18 (7 males and 11 females).
Diphtheria	40 (10 .. 30 ..)
Enteric Fever	1 (female).

The 15 cases from the Urban district were made up as follows:—

Scarlet Fever	5 (3 males and 2 females).
Diphtheria	10 (5 .. 5 ..)
Enteric Fever	0

Four deaths took place in the Institution during the year from Diphtheria (2 males and 2 females) all belonged to the Rural district.

Percentage Mortality of cases *Treated* in Hospital.

	1912.			1913.			1914.				
	Number of Cases.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths.		Number of Cases.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths.		Number of Cases.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths.
Scarlet Fever	22	0	0		58	1	1.7		28	0	0
Enteric Fever	1	0	0		4	1	25.0		1	0	0
Diphtheria	11	1	9.1		30	0	0		47	4	8.5
Totals	34	1	2.9		92	2	2.2		86	4	4.65

Table showing age incidence of Cases admitted during 1914.

	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 years and Upw'ds.	Total.
Scarlet Fever	1	3	17	1	1	0	0	23
Enteric Fever	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Diphtheria	1	8	30	8	3	1	0	51
Total	2	11	48	9	4	1	0	75

MAINTENANCE.

The Scarlet Fever cases had 1127 days maintenance, those from the Rural district 835 days, and those from the Urban district 292 days.

The Diphtheria cases had 1966 days maintenance, those from the Rural district 1598 days, and those from the Urban district 368 days.

The Enteric Fever patient from the Rural district had 42 days maintenance.

The total number of days maintenance of patients was 3135, of which those from the Rural district had 2475 days, and those from the Urban district had 660 days.

The average number of patients was 8·6; from the Rural district, 6·8; from the Urban district, 1·8.

This number of patients is the second highest since the Hospital was built, last year being the highest, and on no occasion had patients to be refused admission on account of there being no vacant bed.

The question of increasing the accommodation of the Hospital has been discussed during the year, and the Local Government Board sent down an Inspector on 19th May, who reported that the ward accommodation should be increased, a bathroom should be attached to the wards, more accommodation for nurses should be provided and a better water supply should be obtained. This latter point has been brought up at nearly every meeting during the year owing to the pump or mill giving trouble one way or other, and the climax was reached in the last week of the year when the top of the windmill was blown off one stormy night, and now the Water Company's water supply is to be laid on. In the meantime hand pumping is the only way of supplying the Hospital.

Some extra pressure on the Hospital was anticipated when the military occupation took place, as it takes time to acquire immunity from doubtful water supplies and primitive sanitary arrangements. However, so far there have been no infectious cases notified from the troops in the district, which is due to the thorough and excellent sanitary arrangements for the troops

NUMBER OF CASES TREATED.

FROM THE MUTFORD AND LOTHINGLAND RURAL DISTRICT.

	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Diphtheria	22	10	1	3	16	7*	5	11	29	47*
Scarlet Fever	5	12	69*	19	9	17*	12	11	35	22
Enteric Fever	3	5	1	1	0	1	1	4	1	
Totals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

FROM THE OULTON BROAD URBAN DISTRICT.

	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Diphtheria	3	6	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	10
Scarlet Fever	1	2	1	8	4	2	12	11	23	6
Enteric Fever	0	0	1	3	0	1	4	0	0	0
Totals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
From both Districts	34	35	75	34	30	28	35	34	92	86
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Two cases of Scarlet Fever and two cases of Diphtheria were in members of the Staff

made by their Medical Officer who left no stone unturned to keep the men fit.

Antityphoid inoculation was carried out soon after their arrival, which was a most necessary measure, as it is the only safeguard against typhoid fever and which is not unknown in the district, and I hope that any other troops brought in the district will be protected in a similar way.

The only additional work so far has been disinfecting some military blankets and also a package of socks, etc., which were to be sent to the Expeditionary Force and came from a neighbouring district where Scarlet Fever was prevalent.

IMPROVEMENTS.

During the year the old kitchen range was replaced by a slightly larger one.

The steam disinfector was overhauled and the hot water pipes in the wards had their joints recaulked to lessen the leakages.

The outside woodwork of all the buildings was painted in the autumn.

A tracheotomy set has been provided.

The sewage disposal works have been increased to take a larger amount, and during the busy times were able to cope with the additional work without causing any nuisances.

I have to thank all the Officials with whom I have come in contact for the kindness and courtesy they have shown in assisting me.

I am,
Your obedient servant,

LAURENCE GIBSON.

CARLTON COTTAGE,

OULTON BROAD,

SUFFOLK.

TABLE I.

Name of District—MUTFORD & LOTHINGLAND RURAL.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1914 and previous Years.

Year,	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.		At all ages,	
	Population estimated to mid of each year.	Births corrected Number.	Number. Rate, per 1,000 population.	Number. Rate, per 1,000 population.	Number. Rate, per 1,000 population.	Number. Rate, per 1,000 population.	Under 1 Year of Age.		Rate per 1,000 Net Births.	Rate.
							1	2		
1909	12372	316	... ...	166	13·40	38	5	39	...	13·3 10·75
1910	12372	292	... ...	148	11·96	25	4	23	...	12·7 10·26
1911	11184	300	289	25·84	161	14·39	30	9	25	86·5 140 12·51
1912	11267	263	258	22·90	149	13·22	32	14	26	100·76 131 11·63
1913	11339	297	290	25·57	175	15·43	38	16	28	96·55 153 13·49
1914	11410	295	284	24·80	195	17·09	53	21	31	109·15 163 14·28

TABLE II. Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the Year 1914.

Name of District—MUTFORD & LOTHINGLAND RURAL. See Notes on Page 52)

NOTIFIED IN ONE OR MORE OF THE DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED		TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.		TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN THE DISTRICT.	
	At Age of Patient	Year	At Age of Patient	Year	At Age of Patient	Year
Small-pox	10	1914	6	1914	16	1914
+Cholera ("Plague (P.)")	1	1914	1	1914	1	1914
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)	55	1914	33	1914	39	1914
Erysipelas	4	1914	6	1914	3	1914
Scarlet Fever	27	1914	18	1914	18	1914
Typhus Fever	3	1914	1	1914	2	1914
Enteric Fever	1	1914	1	1914	1	1914
"Relapsing Fever" (R) Continued Fever (C)	1	1914	1	1914	1	1914
Puerperal Fever	1	1914	1	1914	1	1914
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	5	1914	5	1914	3	1914
Poliomyelitis	17	1914	4	1914	5	1914
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	1914	2	1914	2	1914
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3	1914	8	1914	12	1914
Other forms of Tuberculosis	3	1914	2	1914	2	1914
Totals	113	1914	54	1914	75	1914

TABLE III.
Causes of, and ages at, Death during the year 1914.
(See Notes on page 52.)

CAUSES OF DEATH	Net Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents," whether occurring within or without the District (a)										Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non- Residents" in Insur- tations in the District (b)
	Age	Under 1 year	1 to under 2	2 and under 5	5 to under 15	15 to under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and over	All ages	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
All causes	Certified (c)	162	31	6	2	5	9	20	20	69	57
	Uncertified	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	4	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup ...	4	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	4	...
Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phtisis Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	9	...	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	3	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	5	...
Rheumatic Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (See Note d)	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Organic Heart Disease ...	19	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	11	5	...
Bronchitis ...	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	4	...
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	13	5	3	...	...	...	1	3	1	2	...
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (See Note e) ...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	5	...
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other accidents and dis- seases of Pregnancy and Parturition ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth ...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide ...	7	1	...	1	1	1	3	1	...	1	...
Suicide ...	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...
Other Defined Diseases ...	55	3	...	1	...	2	6	5	38	27	...
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	...	163	31	6	2	5	9	20	20	70	57

TABLE IV.

MUTFORD & LOTHINGLAND RURAL DISTRICT.
Infant Mortality.

1914. Nett deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year of age.

(See Note (a) on page 52).

Nett Births in the year	legitimate	270
	illegitimate	14

NOTES TO TABLE I.

This Table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the district, and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates. For years before 1911 some of the corrections as to transferable deaths probably will not be available. The rates should be calculated per 1,000 of the estimated gross populations as stated in Col. 2, without the use of the standardizing factor for the district given in the Annual Report of the Registrar-General. In a district in which large Public Institutions for the sick or infirm seriously affect the statistics, the rates in Column 5 and 13 may be calculated on a net population, obtained by deducting from the estimated gross population the average number of inmates not belonging to the district in such institutions.

*In Column 6 are to be included the whole of the deaths registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district.

In Column 12 is to be entered the number in Column 6, corrected by subtraction of the number in Column 8 and by addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are to be similarly corrected by subtraction of the deaths under 1, included in the number given in Column 8, and by addition of the deaths under 1 included in the number given in Column 9.

†The Medical Officer of Health will be able from the returns made to him by the local Registrar of Deaths, as well as from the quarterly lists furnished by the Registrar-General, to fill in Column 8 in accordance with the rule in the next paragraph below. The Registrar-General, either directly or through the County Medical Officer of Health, will supply the Medical Officer of Health with the particulars of deaths to be entered in Column 9; and all such deaths must be included in this Column, unless an error is detected, and its correction has been accepted by the Registrar-General. For Column 4 the Registrar-General will furnish to the Medical Officer of Health a Statement of the number of births needing to be added to or subtracted from the total supplied by the local Registrar.

‡ "Transferable Deaths" are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided. The deaths of persons without fixed or usual residence, e.g., casuals, must not be included in Columns 8 or 9, except in certain instances under 3 (b) below. The Medical Officer of Health will state in Column 8 the number of transferable deaths of "non-residents" which are to be deducted, and will state in Column 9 the number of deaths of "residents" registered outside the district which are to be added in calculating the net death-rate of his district.

The following special cases arise as to Transferable Deaths:—

(1) Persons dying in Institutions for the sick or infirm, such as hospitals, lunatic asylums, workhouses, and nursing homes (but not almshouses) must be regarded as residents of the district in which they had a fixed or usual residence at the time of admission. If the person dying in an Institution had no fixed residence at the time of admission, the death is not transferable. If the patient has been directly transferred from one such Institution to another, the death is transferable to the district of residence at the time of admission to the first Institution.

(2) The deaths of infants born and dying within a year of birth in an Institution to which the mother was admitted for her confinement should be referred to the district of fixed or usual residence of the parent.

(3) Deaths from Violence are to be referred (a) to the district of residence, under the general rule; (b) if this district is unknown, or the deceased had no fixed abode, to the district where the accident occurred, if known; (c) failing this, to the district where death occurred, if known; and (d) failing this, to the district where the body was found.

Area of District in acre (land and inland water), 29,603.

Total population at all ages, 11,184.

At Census,

Total families or separate occupiers, 2,574.

1911.

(Figures given in Census special volume for the County, also in Vols. I., IV., and VIII. of the reports of the Census of England and Wales.)

NOTES TO TABLE II.

State in space below the name and position within or without the district of the isolation hospital or hospitals, sanatoria or other institutions to which the residents in the district, suffering from infectious disease, have usually been sent, and the name of the authority by whom the hospital is provided.

§ This space may be used for record of other diseases the notification (compulsory or voluntary) of which is in force in the district.

† These age columns for notifications should be filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by inquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

‡ Specify the disease by initial against the figure.

* The figures should take account of any corrections made as a result of error in notification or revision of diagnosis as a result of the further course of the disease (cf. para (3) on p. 3 of the Weekly Summary of Cases of Infectious Diseases).

Isolation Hospital or Hospitals, Sanatoria, etc.—Joint Isolation Hospital (within the district) the property of the Mutford and Lothingland Rural and Oulton Broad Urban District Councils; Joint Smallpox Hospital at Carlton Colville, the property of Lowestoft Corporation, Mutford and Lothingland Rural and Oulton Broad Urban District Councils.

NOTES TO TABLE III.

The classification and numbering of Causes of Death are those of the "Short List" on page XXV. of the Manual of the International List of Causes of Death, which should be consulted and followed in all cases of doubt.

Copies of this Manual were distributed to Medical Officers of Health in 1912 by the Registrar-General, and may be purchased either directly or through any bookseller from Wyman and Sons, Ltd., 29, Breams Buildings, Fetter Lane, E.C., price 1s.

(a) All "Transferable Deaths" of residents, i.e., of persons resident in the District who have died outside it, are to be included with the other deaths in columns 2-10. Transferable deaths of non-residents, i.e., of persons resident elsewhere in England and Wales who have died in the District, are in like manner to be excluded from these columns. For the precise meaning of the term "transferable deaths" see footnote to Table I.

The total deaths in column 2 of Table III. should equal the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.

(b) All deaths occurring in institutions for the sick and infirm situated within the district, whether of residents or of non-residents, are to be entered in the last column of Table III.

(c) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases are to be classed as "Certified"; all other deaths are to be regarded as "Uncertified."

(d) Exclusive of "Tuberculous Meningitis" (10), but inclusive of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.

(e) Title 19 should be used for deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years, are included under Title 19; those at 2 years and over being placed under Title 28.)

NOTES TO TABLE IV.

(a) Total in the last column of Table IV. should equal the total in column 10 of Table I., and in column 3 of Table III.

(b) Exclusive of Tuberculosis are to be included deaths from Tuberculous Peritonitis and Endocarditis and from Tabes Mesenterica.

(c) The total deaths from Congenital Malformations, Premature Birth, Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus, should equal the total in Table III., for ages under 1 year, under the heading Congenital Debility, and Malformation including Premature Birth.

Want of Breast Milk should be included under Atrophy and Debility.

(d) For references to the meaning of any other headings, see notes attached to Table III.

In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I., II., III. and IV., attention has been given to the Notes on the Tables.

LAURENCE GIBSON,

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1914, for the District of Merton and Lothingland on the Administration of the Factory Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with

Factories, Workshops, Workplaces & Homework

1.—Inspection.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		Prosecutions.
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	...	...	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	49	2	...
Workplaces other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report) ...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	49	2

2.—Defects Found.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M.S. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	1	1	...
Want of ventilation
Overcrowding
Want of drainage of floors	1	1	...
Other nuisances
insufficient
Sanitary accommodation unsuitable or defective
not separate for sexes
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshops Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)
Other offences
Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report.
Total	2	2	...

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7, and 8, of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

3.—HOMEWORK.

Nature of Work *	Number.
Wearing Apparel (i., making, etc.; ii., cleaning and washing)—Household linen—(Lace, lace curtains and nets—Curtains and furniture hangings—Furniture and upholstery—Electro-plate—File making—Brass and brass articles—Fur pulling—Cables and chains—Anchors and grapnels—Cart gear—Locks, latches, and keys—Umbrellas, etc.—Artificial flowers—Nets, other than wire nets—Tents—Sacks—Racquet and tennis balls—Paper, etc., boxes, paper bags—Brush making—Pea picking—Feather sorting—Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.—Stuffed toys—Basket making—Chocolates and sweetmeats—Cosasques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc.—Textile weaving .. .	
Total	Nil

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.

Number.	
Cobblers 4, Carpenters 6, Wheelwrights 3, Bakehouses 4, Paintshops 2, Smithies 11, Tailors 1, Brickworks 3, Saddlers 2	
Plumbers 2, Cycle repairing 3, Twine spinners 1, Dress-makers 2	
Foundry 1, Netmakers 1	
Total number of Register	49

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 133, 1901)
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshops Acts (s. 5, 1901) .. .
Other
Underground Bakelhouses (s. 1, 101):—
In use at the end of the year

(Signature) LAURENCE GIBSON,

February 6th, 1915.

Medical Officer of Health.

Summary of Sanitary Inspectors Report, 1914.

Factories, Workshops, Lavatories, Workplaces, and Home-workers inspected.

Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ...	...	...	...	...	49
Home-workers ...	...	(There are none).			

Defects Found.

Want of cleanliness ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Want of drainage to floors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sanitary accommodation unsuitable or defective ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Failure to affix Abstract of Factory and Workshop Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0

Workshops on Register at the end of 1914.

Cobblers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Carpenters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Wheelwrights ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bakelhouses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Paintshops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Smithies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Tailors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Brickworks ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Saddlers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Plumbers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cycle Repairing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Twine Spinners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dressmakers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Foundry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Netmakers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Rural District

Houses and premises inspected under Public Health Acts ...	...	...	1015
Houses inspected under Housing and Town Planning Act ...	...	...	202
Intimation notices served ...	...	...	32
Statutory notices served under Public Health Acts ...	...	...	17
Statutory notices served under Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909 ...	...	...	19
Statutory notices served under Public Health (Water 1878) ...	...	...	4
Nuisances discovered ...	...	...	112
Complaints received ...	...	...	11
Summonses heard before Justices ...	...	...	2

Nuisances Dealt with.

Pail closets converted into water closets	...	...	...	...	5
Privies and Middens converted into Pail Closets	...	...	...	...	18
Insanitary Refuse Middens abolished	...	...	...	...	8
Galvanised iron refuse bins provided	...	...	...	...	49
Bath, Sink, and Waste Pipes disconnected	...	...	...	...	6
Choked and defective drainage	...	...	...	...	45
From deposit of Fish Offal	...	...	...	...	1
Insanitary Closets under Public Health Acts	...	...	...	...	36
,, ,, Housing and Town Planning Act	...	...	...	...	116
,, ,, demolished and rebuilt	...	...	...	...	3
From Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	3
From keeping of Swine	...	...	...	...	1
,, ,, Fowls	...	...	...	...	0
From defective paving, under Housing and Town Planning Act	...	...	...	...	10
From insanitary accumulations	...	...	...	...	15

Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909.

Number of Inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Houses (or offices) found in order	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Houses (or offices) not found in order	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Intimation notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Statutory notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Closing Orders issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Re-inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	...	185
Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	169

Cowsheds, Dairies, and Milkshops.

Number of Cowkeepers and Dairymen on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
,, ,, applications for registrations as cowkeepers and purveyors of milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
,, ,, visits made to cowsheds and dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	191
,, ,, notices issued under dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops Orders	5

Tuberculosis Order, 1913 (Animals).

Number of inspections made	0
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Canal Boats Act.

Number of Canal Boats visited and inspected	23
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Water for Analysis.

Number of Samples taken, and delivered to the Medical Officer of Health for analysis	20
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Slaughter Houses.

Number visited and inspected	2
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Factories and Workshops Acts.

Number of bakeshousess inspected	4
,, „ blacksmith's shops inspected	14
„ „ tailors' shops inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ carpenters' and wheelwrights' workshops inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ „ boot repairing workshops inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ „ brickworks (Factories) inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ „ paint shops inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ saddlers' and cycle repairing workshops inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ „ dressmakers' workshops inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ twine spinners' workshops inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ plumbers' workshops inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ foundry (Factory) inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ net makers' workshops inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ workshops on register	...	...	...	...	...	...	49

Infectious Diseases and Disinfection.

Number of houses disinfected with Formalin gas and spray after infectious disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
„ „ visits made to infected houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	140
„ „ persons removed to Isolation Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
„ „ articles of clothing and bedding disinfected (in lots) by steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
„ „ persons suffering from Phthisis, supplied with disinfectants and literature	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
„ „ persons suffering from Erysipelas supplied with disinfectants and literature	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ „ of infectious patients nursed at home	...	...	...	...	...	...	21

(Signed) THOMAS WOOD, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.,
Inspector of Nuisances.

11th January, 1915.



